



ONE WAY TO DO IT — Of all the ways to quench one's thirst, these two seem to have found one of the best after a hard, hot day of play. Even if the temperature did only get to 90, Brent Freck, 20 months old, and his dog "Buff" still seem to find the bubbling water refreshing.

Question Of Illegitimate Children Plaguing Welfare In Many States

By DAVID SMOTHERS
United Press International

In Colorado, the state Senate this year passed a bill allowing the state to distribute birth control information, devices and drugs to women on relief.

In California, the legislature battled over a resolution to put the state on record as favoring the dispensing of contraceptives.

In Wisconsin, a state assemblyman wanted to jail women who had two or more illegitimate children. He said he was tired of helping pay for their support.

In Illinois, briefly, a program was in effect to pay for contraceptives for women on relief — married or unmarried — with state funds.

In these and other states, the legislative sessions of 1963 debated whether it is right to deny aid to a woman who insists on bearing babies out of wedlock — or whether it is right to help them prevent having such babies.

Few final decisions were reached. Federal laws, the arguments of social workers and the objections of religious leaders generally stymied action to deal with one of the most pressing problems facing the states — the rising number of illegitimate children whose mothers depend on the state to supply rent and grocery money.

The problem will still be there when the legislatures reconvene next year.

In many states, legislators could only guess at the extent of the problem. Welfare agencies are often reluctant to break down their statistics on the basis of legitimacy or illegitimacy.

States Estimate Costs

Yet, in a cross section of states checked by United Press International, these were the estimates:

—In California, 33 per cent of the children on relief were illegitimate. Yearly cost to the taxpayer: \$37 million.

—In Illinois, 36 per cent of children on relief were illegitimate. Cost: \$40 million a year.

—Massachusetts estimated 20 per cent of relief children were illegitimate at a cost of \$7.4 million a year. In North Carolina the estimated annual cost was \$5.2 million and in Georgia \$2.5 million.

The legislation debate took its most dramatic turn in Illinois, where the stormiest issue before the legislature was whether the state should finance an all-out birth control program.

Technically, such a program was in effect before it was crushed in a flurry of political infighting. Arnold Maremont, the millionaire industrialist turned public servant who fought for the program, accused foes in the legislature of racial prejudice and was forced from office. The agency which he headed — the Illinois Public Aid Commission — was legislated out of existence.

Waters Down Bill

Illinois wound up with a watered-down birth control program similar to that in some other states. The state was authorized to pay for birth control devices for married women living with their husbands, but that was all. And another bill stipulating that birth of a second illegitimate child to a woman on relief is prima facie evidence of immorality is awaiting the governor's signature.

The relief controversy in some other large states followed the same dual pattern of birth control vs. no aid for illicit mothers.

The words of California State Sen. Alvin C. Weingard seemed to echo Maremont's:

"In California, as elsewhere, upper and middle class families have access to birth control help and contraceptives. However, persons of lower economic and social groups, whose only medical and health care is with governmental agencies, are denied the same help. This, I submit, is discrimination, pure and simple."

Nevertheless, Weingard's birth resolution was killed in committee. Also killed were bills to deny aid to families where there was evidence of immoral, adulterous conduct or to families including more than one illegitimate child.

Mississippi already had one of the nation's strongest "cutoff" aid laws. It allowed the state to deny aid to a mother who continued to have illegitimate children.

But the law had to be amended this year because of new laws governing the spending of federal welfare money in the states. The regulations, known as "The Fleming Policy," deny federal funds to state welfare plans that would bar aid to a child while he is living in an unsuitable home.

Despite Protests, Hatfield Considered In GOP Plans For 1964

SALEM, Ore. (UPI) — When Mark O. Hatfield was a student at Willamette University, he worked weekends as a guide at the Oregon state capitol across the street. He admits he once sat down in the governor's chair when no one was looking.

Now, at 41, Hatfield is in his second term as the elected occupant of the Oregon governor's chair and he is quietly gaining stature in national Republican circles. He is one of the party's bright young men — one to watch during the GOP nominating convention in San Francisco next summer.

The former college professor is governor of a state with little bargaining power (only six electoral votes). But from the obscurity of academic life he rose like a meteor in Oregon politics, more than once bucking strong Democratic statewide tides. His successes in Oregon brought him nationwide attention.



GOV. MARK HATFIELD ... gaining stature

Possible Running Mate

Hatfield has been mentioned as a possible vice presidential running mate for Nelson A. Rockefeller should the New York governor win the Republican presidential nomination. Some political observers say he would happily accept the No. 1 place on the GOP ticket himself if the convention was unable to decide between the frontrunners — at present Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater and Rockefeller. In recent months, Hatfield has closed his relationship with Goldwater.

Hatfield was 23 when he was sworn in for the first of two terms as a state representative, 32 when he was elected to the state Senate and 34 when he won an upset victory as Oregon secretary of state in 1956 when Democrats pulled the rug from under most Republicans in Oregon.

Two years later, when he was 26, Hatfield was elected governor by a 65,000-vote margin despite another statewide Democratic tide and a registration deficit of more than 30,000. In 1962, he was reelected by 60,000 votes.

A former high school friend described Hatfield as a serious, quiet type who didn't mix much. He's been that kind of politician — serious, intelligent and probing but never spectacular.

Voters Watch Freshman

During his first term in the legislature in 1959, he taught classes at his alma mater, Willamette, in the morning, ran to the House chamber for the day's session and then spent his evenings speaking to civic, social or service clubs. It seems no one paid much attention — except the voters.

As governor, Hatfield has had to battle a Democratic-controlled legislature. There is no rigid party discipline in Oregon, which has an open primary and no patronage system to keep party members in line.

Hatfield's record in controlling the Republican minority is no better than the Democrats in controlling their majority. But in the legislative free-for-all Hatfield has won more than he lost. In both the 1961 and 1963 legislative sessions, more than two thirds of the governor's program was passed, each time with Democratic help.

Tours Speaking Circuit

Hatfield denies he's a candidate for national office. But he takes his politics seriously and never lets up. Already this year he has made a number of out-of-state speaking tours.

At the Young Republican national convention in San Francisco in June, the Oregon governor was in good form. "A few months ago," he said, "a Kennedy victory (in 1964) seemed to far too many Republicans as inevitable. There was talk of sacrificial lambs."

"But today we are looking for lions and we have a number who can spell out the issues for what they are. We have had two and a half years of hesitation, wait, of government by guess and by gum."

That's campaign talk and, ob-

servers say, Hatfield means every word of it. He warns of intra-party squabbling and reminds fellow Republicans victory is the result of hard work.

Hatfield is reported to be disturbed by Rockefeller's divorce and remarriage which apparently cost him the front-runner role in the GOP nominational derby.

Should a compromise candidate be necessary at the San Francisco convention, some Republicans think Hatfield might have more campaign appeal than either Michigan Gov. George Romney or Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton. And neither Romney nor Scranton appears eager to battle Kennedy.

Hatfield might gladly become a "sacrificial lamb" just so he could fight like a lion.

Shapiro Analyzes Cold War's 'Thaw' From 30-Year Background In Russia

EDITOR'S NOTE: For three decades Henry Shapiro, chief of the United Press International bureau in Moscow and dean of Western correspondents in the Soviet capital, has watched the ebb and flow of Kremlin politics — at home and on the international scene. In this dispatch, drawing on his personal experiences and observations, he analyzes the current "thaw" in the cold war.

By HENRY SHAPIRO
MOSCOW (UPI) — "Peace," said a prominent American diplomat, "it's wonderful."

And a Russian military band played the Gershwin tune, "Love Walked Right In."

The occasion was the Kremlin ceremonial signing of the partial nuclear test ban agreement between the Anglo-American allies and the Soviet Union.

This diplomat's experience in Soviet affairs, like my own, has covered some 30 years of American-Soviet history. He was far from convinced that the millennium had arrived or that a period of sweetness and light was guaranteed. But he was acknowledging what was apparent:

It was a moment of thaw in the murky climate of the cold war which at times in the past 18 years reached such points of danger that world war seemed

inescapable.

Whether the thaw will develop into a spring flood remains to be seen in the course of the succeeding months when East and West will be discussing the melancholy realities of a profoundly divided world.

It does not take much to change the attitude of the Russian man-in-the-street from hostility to friendliness towards Americans. The hostility, in spite of bitter propaganda warfare, has been only skin-deep.

Life Endangered Once

Although as an American I am a citizen of the Soviet Union's number one antagonist and as a journalist a member of a much suspected and distrusted profession here, my life in this country has been in serious danger only once in the past 30 years — and not a reason of hatred, but the reverse.

It happened on May 9th, 1945, when Stalin's voice suddenly boomed from a thousand loudspeakers on Moscow's principal thoroughfares announcing the victorious end of the war.

Within minutes hundreds of thousands of Russians appeared on the streets and began to surge towards Red Square, the traditional Russian center for popular demonstrations.

When I appeared on the square dressed in an American war cor-

respondent's uniform somebody in the crowd shouted "vot Amerikants!" — there goes an American.

A dozen arms seized me and tossed me into the air three times while others shouted "Long live Soviet-American friendship!" and "Long live peace!"

I was pressed, squeezed and man-handled as I joined the throng which suddenly changed course and marched toward the American Embassy on Mokhovaya Square, five minutes from Lenin's tomb. I was grateful to be back on my own feet, and in one piece.

Coalition Seemed Permanent

After World War II it looked as if the successful wartime coalition, contrary to all lessons of history, might become a permanent alliance for peace and progress.

But only two years later, after the breakdown of the Moscow conference of foreign ministers of 1947, the cold war was on full blast. In 1952, the gentle and scholarly George Kennan, who had returned to Moscow as ambassador, was declared persona non-grata and not allowed to re-

Pipelines May Be Future Transport

By TRAVIS HUGHES
TULSA, Okla. (UPI) — Some day you may be able to walk onto a subway capsule in midtown New York and whiz at 60 miles an hour to Chicago — underground all the way.

People are just the latest cargoes being considered for the transportation industry's baby giant, the long distance pipeline.

Originally developed as carriers of oil and gas, pipelines now transport sugar in Hawaii, uranium ore in South Africa and wood in Canada. An Irish brewery in Dublin even delivers beer through a 20-mile pipeline.

Long distance pipelines made possible the natural gas business, now the nation's fifth largest industry. Until a few years ago, trillions of cubic feet of natural gas were lost into the atmosphere because there was no way to ship the fuel to the big markets in the north and east.

Firms Build Pipeline

Nine oil and chemical companies have joined to build a 1400-mile pipeline from the Texas Coast to the New York Area. The \$300 million project, named the Colonial and scheduled for completion later this year, will carry

up to 600,000 barrels of petroleum products daily — the equivalent of 30 average size tankers.

Pipelines now handle 20 per cent of all interstate freight traffic in the United States and almost half of the nation's fuel. And they are picking up new business annually.

As might be expected, pipelines have met stiff opposition from railroads, truck lines and barge lines. Railroads have refused to grant coal-carrying pipelines right of way. An administration-sponsored bill before Congress would give pipelines right of eminent domain everywhere in the country.

Some labor unions also have fought the pipelines because they are highly automated and require an amazingly low number of workers per ton mile.

Petrochemicals have advanced through use of pipelines which permit plants to exchange the numerous ingredients that go into plastics and other wonder materials.

Pipeline growth can be illustrated with the history of Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. of Houston. It was the first firm to deliver natural gas from Texas to the East.

Boost In Fund Raising Added By Bench Project

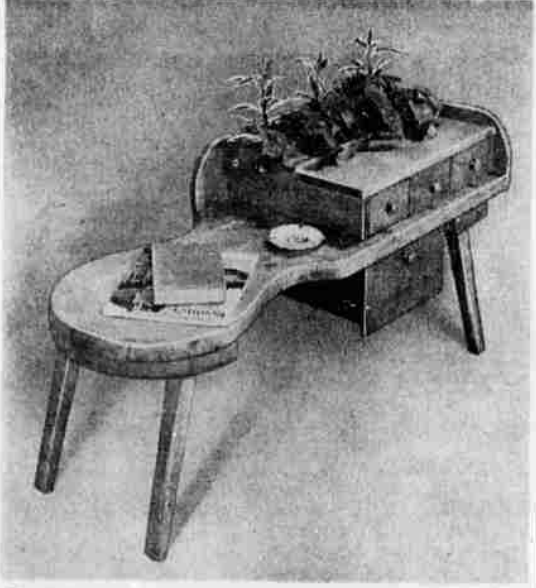
When a fund raising church bazaar more than doubled its best previous record, no one was more pleased with the results than those who had made it possible. More surprising was the fact that the affair could have been a bigger success had there been more items to sell. By circulating a catalog illustrating many different pieces of furniture, wall shelves, toys, etc., parishioners were asked to select those articles they might be willing to buy if same were made available at a sale. Patterns for the most popular items were then loaned to everyone who volunteered to make the project. A small workshop was set up and anytime anyone had any spare time, they would cut out parts or assemble those previously cut out by others. Since each pattern provided step-by-step directions for building, assembling and finishing, every spare minute of time proved highly productive.

While three cobbler's benches were made for the sale, they proved so popular that orders were taken for eight more.

No special tools or skill are required to build this handsome table. The pattern offered below tells what materials to buy, where and when each is used. If you need any furniture or if your church, PTA or club or civic group plans a fund raising bazaar, the pattern idea is a big help.

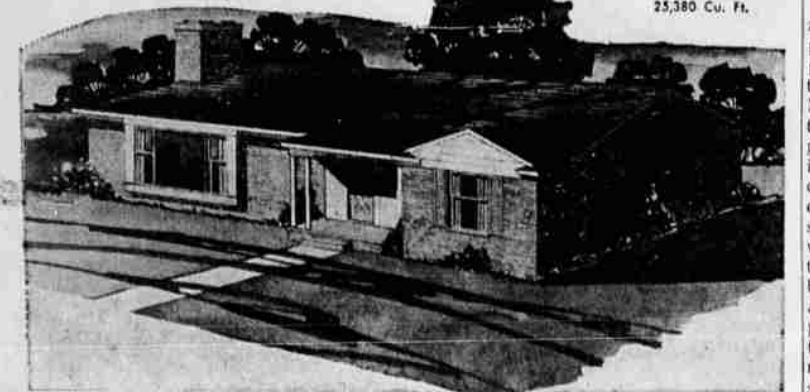
Send 50 cents in coin, check or money order for Cobbler's Bench Pattern No. 586 to Herald and News, P.O. Box 215, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

Send 50 cents additional for new catalog illustrating over 300 other build it yourself pattern projects and home improvement books. Add 25 cents per pattern if you want special handling.

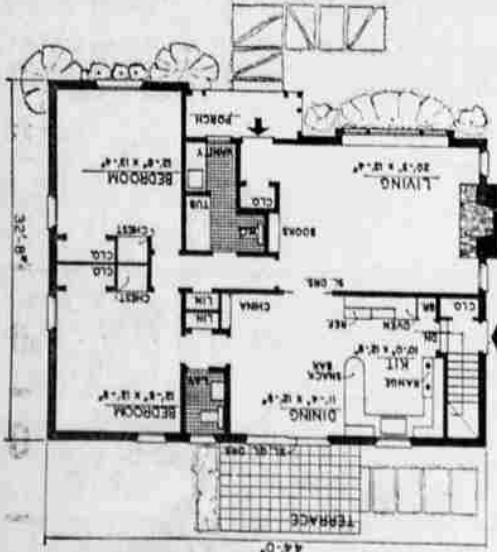


FUND RAISER — This cobbler bench provided an ideal project for raising funds by a church group.

Family Homes



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Big Bedrooms Provide Appeal In This Design

Although this plan calls for only two bedrooms, it contains 1 1/2 baths, a large dining room and a full basement. As you can see, it is not just a shelter but a lovely home with many wonderful features!

Note particularly the dimensions of both bedrooms. Their closet space is ample, both have built-in chests and, of course, cross ventilation in each. Bath and lavatory arrangement gives "bedroom with bath" convenience for each room.

Now for the kitchen - family room layout: although designated as a dining room, this area with its sliding door access to the terrace can serve as a delightful relaxation center. Sliding doors separate it from the beautiful living room. Here, again, imaginative planning has created a glamorous section you will find easy to furnish effectively.

As for the kitchen, let us study the food preparation center. Built-in oven and refrigerator occupy one wall next to broom closet, while the U-shaped work center contains built-in range, counter and cupboard space, sink and oval snack bar. Basement stairs, service entrance and an extra closet are off the kitchen landing.

This is a very good plan in every respect since it gives you

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It's annoying to hunt up a tool that you haven't used in some time and discover that it's rusted. Or to have an otherwise good paint job ruined by rust stains. Rust can be prevented. It can even be removed once it has formed, but prevention is easier by comparison.

Rust or corrosion is a chemical reaction which occurs when metal and some other element come in contact. Air, water or another metal can cause corrosion.

Iron items are especially susceptible and should be inspected frequently.

Vulnerable Points

Take a look at the gutters around your house. If there's a yellow stain, they're starting to rust.

Rust seems to occur first at joints and along edges. Scrape clean and paint with rust preventive paint.

You'll go a long way in keeping gutters from rusting if you will use coated nails when installing galvanized gutters and downspouts, aluminum nails for aluminum gutters.

Rust stains that appear through the paint on the siding often means that the siding was installed with plain iron or steel nails rather than coated or aluminum nails. Sand the rust, drive the head below the surface and cover with putty and an extra coat of paint.

Outside Inspection

Metal lawn furniture and children's toys that are left outside should be inspected frequently. At the first sign of rust, sand the spot down to the bare metal. Use a good rust preventive primer and finish with enamel.

Prevent rust by coating these



KEEP OUTDOOR FURNITURE BRIGHT

num nails. Sand the rust, drive the head below the surface and cover with putty and an extra coat of paint.

items with wax. A good auto wax will do the job since it is designed to stand up under weather.

Inside Attack

Moisture can attack metal indoors as well.

But in this instance you can do something to prevent moisture. Provide ventilation. Use either a chemical or electric dehumidifier. Vent excess moisture to the outside through the use of exhaust fans in kitchen and bath.

Coat tools with a light film of oil. Check them frequently.

Scale forming inside your hot water tank eventually works to corrode the tank sides. Empty a pail or two of water from the spigot at the bottom every month or so. Stop draining as soon as the water runs clear.

Don't drain and refill completely since this introduces air which hastens corrosion.

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